

<https://helda.helsinki.fi>

Synthesis of New Fused Heterocyclic 2-Quinolones and 3-Alkanonyl-4-Hydroxy-

Aly, Ashraf A.

2019-10

Aly , A A , Hassan , A A , Mohamed , N K , Abd El-Haleem , L E , Bräse , S , Polamo , M ,
Nieger , M & Brown , A B 2019 , ' Synthesis of New Fused Heterocyclic 2-Quinolones and
3-Alkanonyl-4-Hydroxy-2-Quinolones ' , Molecules , vol. 24 , no. 20 . <https://doi.org/10.3390/molecules24203782>

<http://hdl.handle.net/10138/307659>

<https://doi.org/10.3390/molecules24203782>

cc_by

publishedVersion

Downloaded from Helda, University of Helsinki institutional repository.

This is an electronic reprint of the original article.

This reprint may differ from the original in pagination and typographic detail.

Please cite the original version.

Article

Synthesis of New Fused Heterocyclic 2-Quinolones and 3-Alkanonyl-4-Hydroxy-2-Quinolones

Ashraf A. Aly ^{1,*} , Alaa A. Hassan ¹, Nasr K. Mohamed ¹, Lamiaa E. Abd El-Haleem ¹, Stefan Bräse ^{2,3,*}, Mika Polamo ⁴, Martin Nieger ⁴ and Alan B. Brown ⁵

¹ Chemistry Department, Faculty of Science, Minia University, El-Minia 61519, Egypt; alaahassan2001@mu.edu.eg (A.A.H.); nasrmohamed603@yahoo.com (N.K.M.); lamiaaelsayed2013@yahoo.com (L.E.A.E.-H.)

² Institute of Organic Chemistry, Karlsruhe Institute of Technology, 76131 Karlsruhe, Germany

³ Institute of Toxicology and Genetics, Karlsruhe Institute of Technology, 76344 Eggenstein-Leopoldshafen, Germany

⁴ Department of Chemistry, University of Helsinki, P.O. Box 55 (A. I. Virtasen aukio I), 00014 Helsinki, Finland; mika.polamo@helsinki.fi (M.P.); martin.nieger@helsinki.fi (M.N.)

⁵ Chemistry Program, Florida Institute of Technology, Melbourne, FL 32901, USA; abrown@fit.edu

* Correspondence: ashrafaly63@yahoo.com (A.A.A.); braese@kit.edu (S.B.)

Received: 15 September 2019; Accepted: 17 October 2019; Published: 21 October 2019



Abstract: Herein, we report the synthesis of 5,12-dihydropyrazino[2,3-*c*:5,6-*c'*]difuro[2,3-*c*:4,5-*c'*]-diquinoline-6,14(5*H*,12*H*)diones, 2-(4-hydroxy-2-oxo-1,2-dihydroquinolin-3-yl)-1,4-diphenyl-butane-1,4-diones and 4-(benzo-[*d*]oxazol-2-yl)-3-hydroxy-1*H*-[4,5]oxazolo[3,2-*a*]pyridine-1-one. The new candidates were synthesized and identified by different spectroscopic techniques, and X-ray crystallography.

Keywords: 6,7-Disubstituted-4-hydroxy-quinoline-2-ones; 2,3-dichloropyrazine; ANRORC process bis-pyrazinofuro-quinoline; 1,4-diphenylbutane-1,4-diones; NMR; X-ray

1. Instruction

Furoquinolones are an interesting class of 2-quinolones and representative examples of them as naturally occurring compounds are shown in compounds such as *Skimmianine* and γ -Fagarine (Figure 1), both compounds that have been found to have anti-cancer activity [1,2]. It was reported that furopyrazine scaffold was functionalized with an amino- and a carboxy-terminus resulting in a conformationally restricted dipeptidomimetic scaffold [3].

Alkyl quinolones (AQs) are a species-specific class of quorum-sensing molecule that have been described in *P. aeruginosa* [4,5] and related bacteria including *P. putida* and *Burkholderia* spp. [6]. More than 55 distinct AQs (i.e., an example is shown in Figure 1 and assigned as PQS) are produced through the PqsABCDE (Figure 1) biosynthetic pathway in *P. aeruginosa*, with the majority of the diversity arising from unsaturation, different alkyl chain lengths, and modification of the ring-substituted nitrogen [6,7]. An insight into the evolutionary basis of AQ diversity has emerged from *Burkholderia thailandensis* where AQ analogues (i.e., two examples assigned as HHQ and HQNP and are shown in Figure 1) are shown to act synergistically to inhibit bacterial growth [8,9].

Quinolones have been also developed for clinical use in humans [10]. These antibiotics exert their effect by inhibition of two type II topoisomerase enzymes, DNA gyrase and topoisomerase IV [11]. DNA topoisomerases are found in both eukaryotic and prokaryotic cells and are a target for chemotherapeutic intervention in anti-bacterial and anti-cancer therapies [12]. In a recent publication [13], the synthesis of the Zwitter-ionic 4-hydroxycoumarin derivatives was reported, through a unique reaction of 4-hydroxycoumarins with *p*-benzoquinone and pyridine in aqueous acetone.

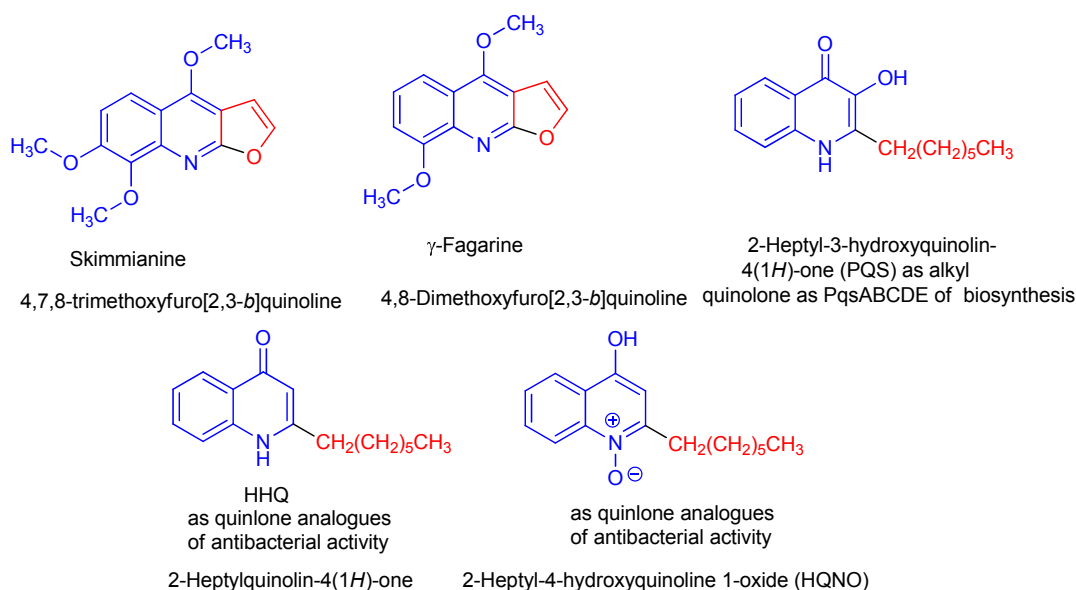


Figure 1. The structures of Skimmianine, γ -Fagarine, an example of QS of PqsABCDE biosynthesis and two examples of quinolone analogues as antibacterial reagents.

Figure 2 indicates what we previously synthesized of 4-hydroxy-2-quinolone. An example, 2,3-bis-(4-hydroxy-2-oxo-1,2-dihydroquinolin-3-yl)succinic acid derivatives **I**, were obtained by one-pot reaction of one equivalent of aromatic amines with two equivalents of diethyl malonate in diphenyl ether and catalyzed with triethylamine [14]. On reacting four equivalents of 4-hydroxyquinolin-2(1*H*)-ones with one equivalent of acenaphthoquinone in absolute ethanol, containing catalytic Et_3N , the reaction gave acenaphthylene-1,1,2,2-tetracyl-tetrakis-(4-hydroxyquinolin-2(1*H*)-ones) (**II**, [15]. We also reported that quinoline-2,4-diones reacted with 2-(2-oxo-1,2-dihydroindol-3-ylidene)malononitrile in pyridine to give spiro(indoline-3,4'-pyrano-[3,2-*c*]quinoline)-3'-carbonitriles (**III**, [16]. The same target materials of 2-quinolones reacted with diethyl acetylenedicarboxylate in absolute ethanol, containing catalytic triethylamine, to give pyrano [3,2-*c*]quinoline-4-carboxylates (**IV**, [17]. We have recently reported that a class of 1,2,3-triazoles derived by 2-quinolone (**V**, [18]) has been synthesized, via Cu-catalyzed [3 + 2]cycloadditions (Meldal–Sharpless ‘click’-reactions) of 4-azidoquinolin-2(1*H*)-ones with ethyl propiolate [18]. We also synthesized fused naphthofuro[3,2-*c*]quinoline-6,7,12-triones **VI**, and pyrano[3,2-*c*]quinoline-6,7,8,13-tetraones, **VII** that have shown potential as ERK inhibitors [19]. Whereas syntheses of bis(6-substituted-4-hydroxy-2-oxo-1,2-dihydro-quinolin-3-yl)-naphthalene-1,4-diones **VIII** and substituted *N*-(alkyl)bis-quinolinone triethyl-ammonium salts **VIV**, were explored as candidates for extracellular signal-regulated kinases 1/2 (ERK1/2) having antineoplastic activity [20].

The aforementioned interesting pharmaceutical and biological activities of 4-hydroxy-2-quinolones make them valuable in drug research and development. Hence, many publications have recently dealt with their synthetic analogues and the synthesis of their heteroannulated derivatives. Consequently, we have found that it is of importance to shed new light on these interesting heterocycles. Accordingly, the reactivity of 1,6-disubstituted-4-hydroxy-quinolinones **1a–f** was tested towards 2,3-dichloropyrazine (2) and (E)-dibenzoyl ethene (4).

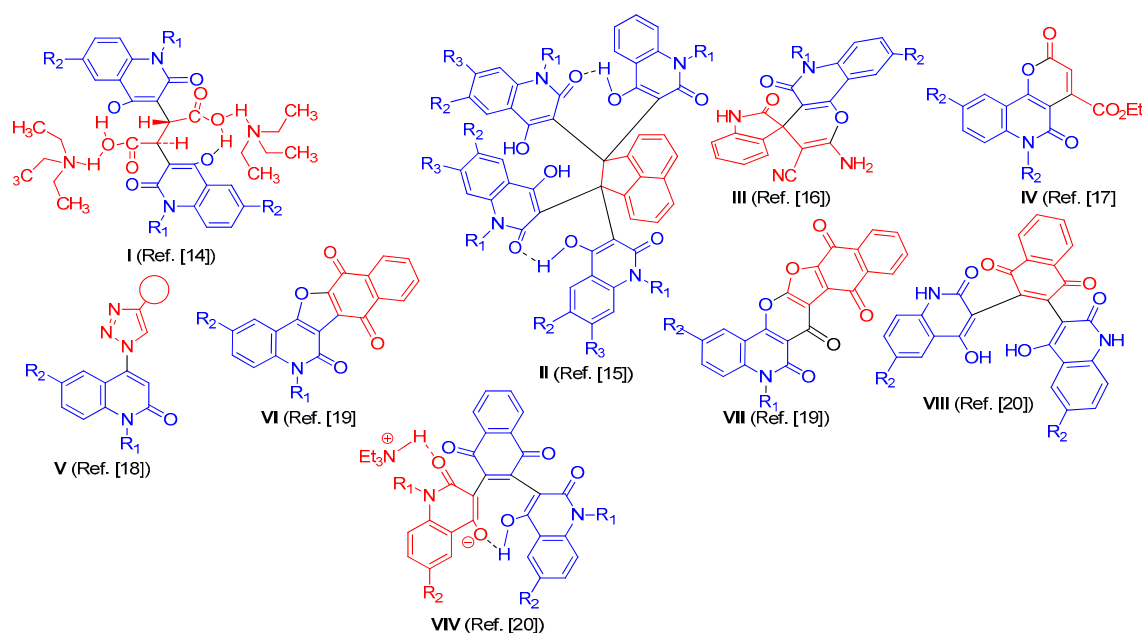
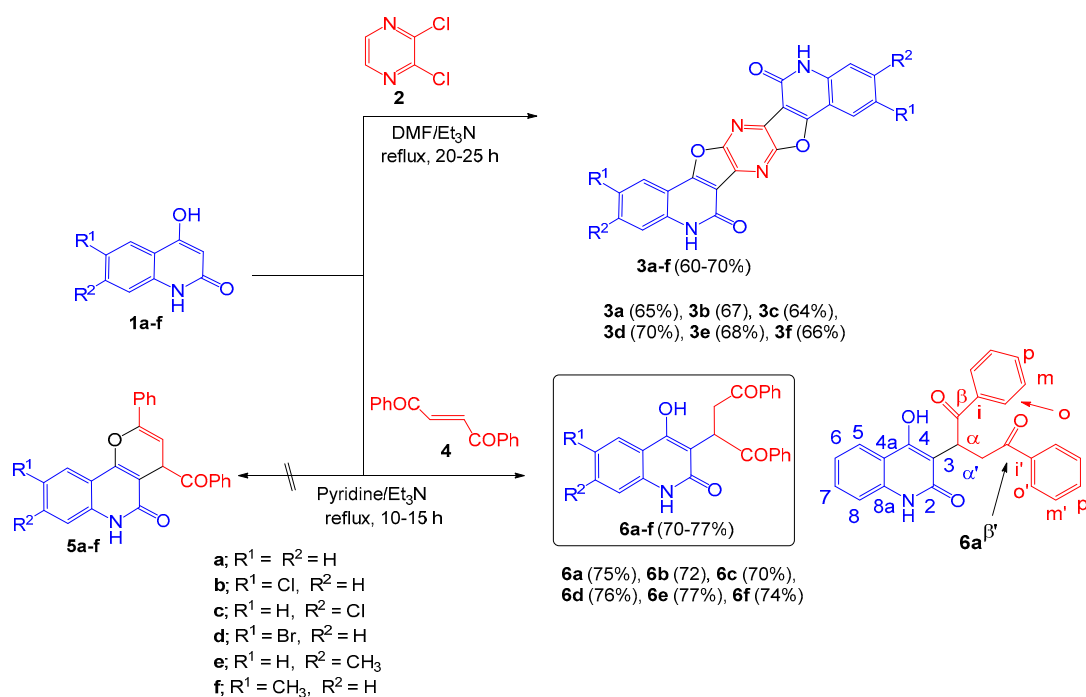


Figure 2. Structures of compounds that previously reported (Reproduced with permission from [14–20]).

2. Results and Discussion

Upon mixing equivalent amounts of 2,3-dichloropyrazine (**2**) and 6,7-disubstituted-4-hydroxyquinolin-2-ones **1a–f**, followed by refluxing in dimethylformamide (DMF) and catalyzed by triethylamine (Et₃N), **3a–f** were obtained as single products (Scheme 1). Structure elucidation of compounds **3a–f** was carried out by infrared (IR), ¹H-nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR), ¹³C-NMR and mass spectrometry, as well as elemental analyses.



Scheme 1. Reactions of 2-quinolinones **1a–f** with 2,3-dichloropyrazine (**2**) and 1,2-(*E*)-dibenzoyl ethene (**4**).

The reaction products were identified as pyrazino[2',3':4,5]furo[3,2-*c*]quinolin-6(5*H*)-ones **3a–f**. The IR spectra showed absorption for C=N at $\nu = 1630\text{--}1600\text{ cm}^{-1}$. Besides the NH stretching appeared

as broad peaks at $\nu = 3320\text{--}3260\text{ cm}^{-1}$. As for example, the elemental analysis and mass spectra proved its molecular formula of **3a** as $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{10}\text{N}_4\text{O}_4$, which indicated addition of two moles of **1a** to two moles of **2** accompanied with elimination of four moles of HCl. The expected structure **7** was ruled out, since ^1H -NMR spectrum did not show the expected azomethine protons (Figure 3). Either the *syn*-structure **3a'** or the *anti*-form has to show symmetric carbon signals in ^{13}C -NMR spectrum. Most assigned carbons are the two carbonyl and C=N carbons which appeared at $\delta = 167.1, 165.2$ and $160.8, 160.2$ ppm. In Spartan 18: geometries program [21] optimized at the 6-31G* level with B3LYP the energy difference between calculated *Anti-3a*: and *Syn-3a'* shows that *Anti-3a* is more stable by 2.029 kcal/mol.

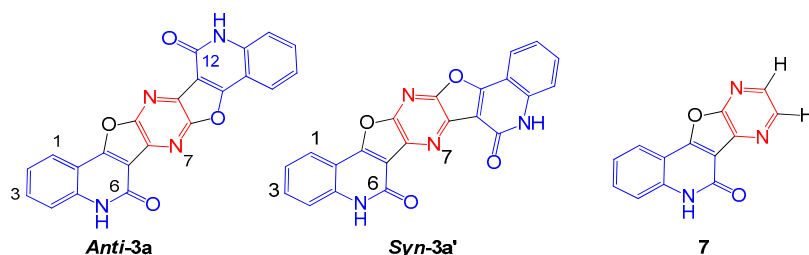
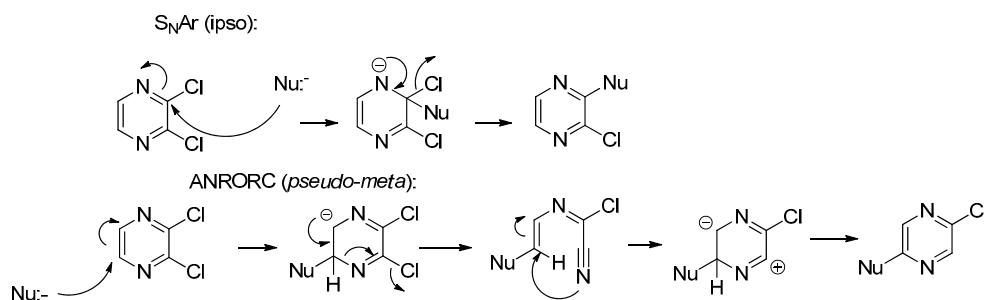
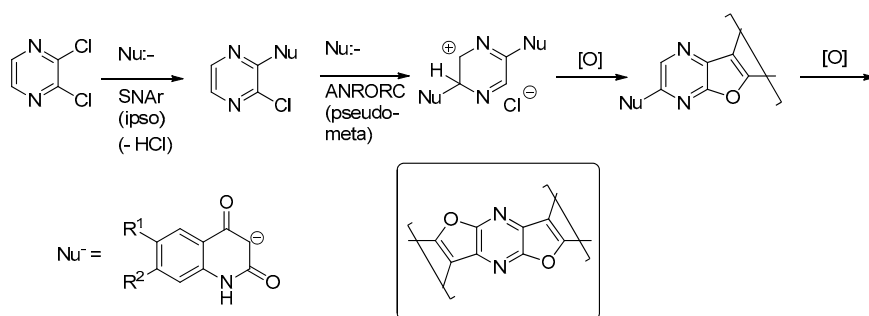


Figure 3. Alternative structures of compound **3a** [14–20] (Reproduced with permission from [14–20]).

Compounds **3** are the products of reaction between one molecule of 2,3-dichloropyrazine (**2**) and two molecules of a 4-hydroxy-2-quinolinone (**1**); substituents on **3** correspond to those on **1** in the obvious way. The reaction results in replacement of both chlorines and both hydrogens of **2**, by either an α -carbon or a *pseudo*-phenolic oxygen of **1**. Both positions involved on **1** are formally nucleophilic, although the α -carbon normally reacts first (*cf.* reaction of **1** with **4** to give **6**). We are unaware of any direct reaction of **2** with four nucleophiles; in systems where the chlorines and hydrogens of **2** are all replaced, the reaction of C-5 and C-6 (the hydrogen-bearing carbons) involves reaction with an oxidant (e.g., a molecular halogen), sometimes followed by an organometallic coupling [22,23]. On the other hand, pyrazines bearing leaving groups readily undergo displacement of those leaving groups, by either $\text{S}_{\text{N}}\text{Ar}$ or Addition of the Nucleophile, Ring Opening, and Ring Closure (ANRORC) mechanisms [24–26]. If the pyrazine is activated by an electrophile, the nucleophile can be as weak as *o*-phenylenediamine [27]. If **2** does not undergo four-fold nucleophilic substitution, the likeliest scenario would seem to be *two*-fold displacement followed by two-fold oxidative cyclization, presumably by air. If the chlorides are the leaving groups, only one can undergo *ipso* substitution: the other nucleophile must attack the other side of the ring. The $\text{S}_{\text{N}}\text{Ar}$ process can give *ipso* substitution only, but the ANRORC process can proceed at the *pseudo-meta* position (Scheme 2). We are therefore led to propose the mechanism for formation of **3**, shown in Scheme 3. Here “Nu:” is **1**, attacking via its α -carbon. If one substitution gave *ipso* displacement and the other gave *pseudo-meta* displacement, one would expect the observed *anti* regiochemistry: the order of the two substitutions would not matter.



Scheme 2. $\text{S}_{\text{N}}\text{Ar}$ versus ANRORC substitutions on **2**.



Scheme 3. Proposed rationale for formation of 3.

Afterward, we investigated the reactions of (*E*)-dibenzoyl ethene (4) and 1a–f under the same conditions mentioned above in pyridine/ Et_3N (Scheme 1). The structure elucidation depends intensively on NMR spectra. For example, the ^1H spectrum of 6f consists of a 1H singlet at $\delta_{\text{H}} = 11.35$ and a broad signal at $\delta_{\text{H}} = 10.77$; in the aromatic region, two sets of resonances from monosubstituted phenyl rings and a three-spin system from the quinoline; and a three-spin system and a 3H methyl singlet upfield. The integrals require that there be two phenyl rings and one quinolone and, consequently, they rule out the alternative structures 8f' and 8f'' (Figure 4). The NMR correlations of 6f are detailed in full in Table S1 (see Supplementary Material). The structure of compound 6f was finally proved by X-ray structure analysis as shown in Figure 5.

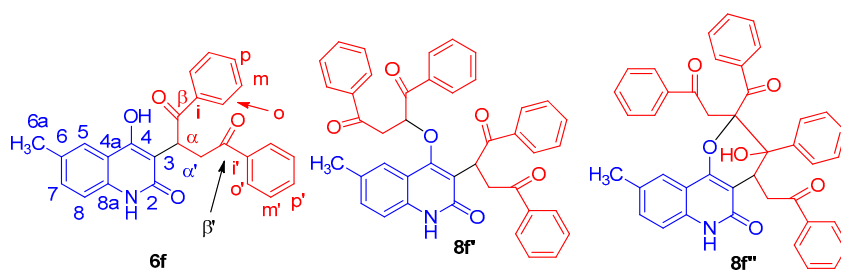


Figure 4. Different suggested structures of 6f, 8f' and 8f''.

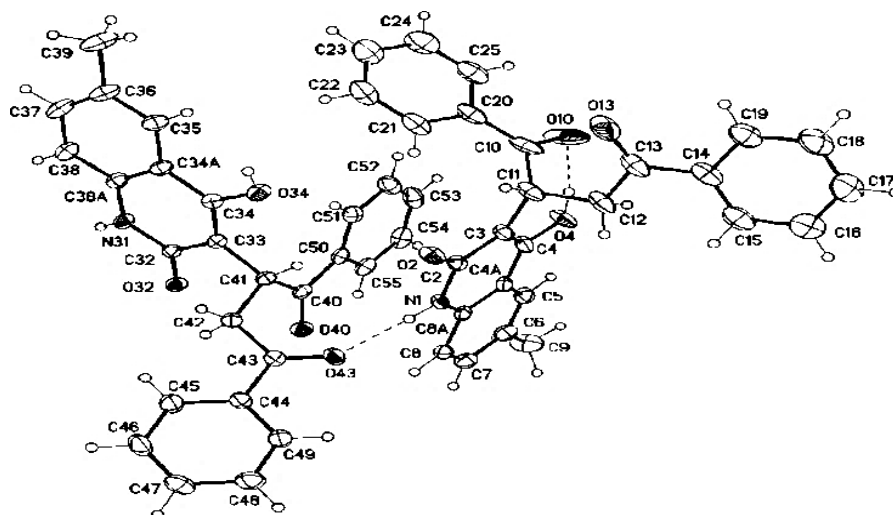
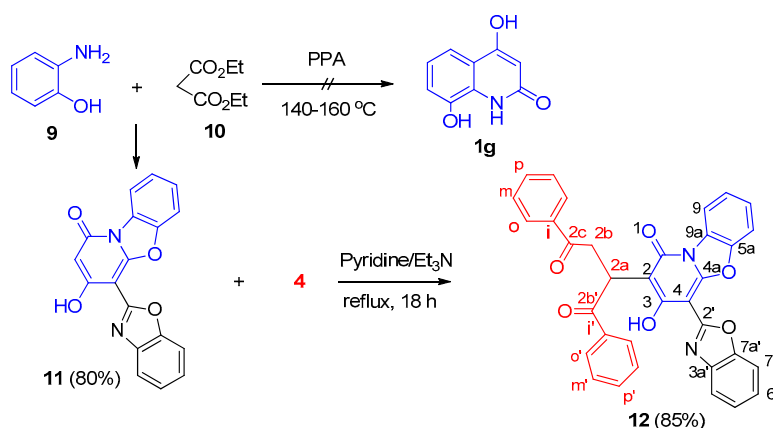


Figure 5. Molecular structure of the dimer of compound 6f.

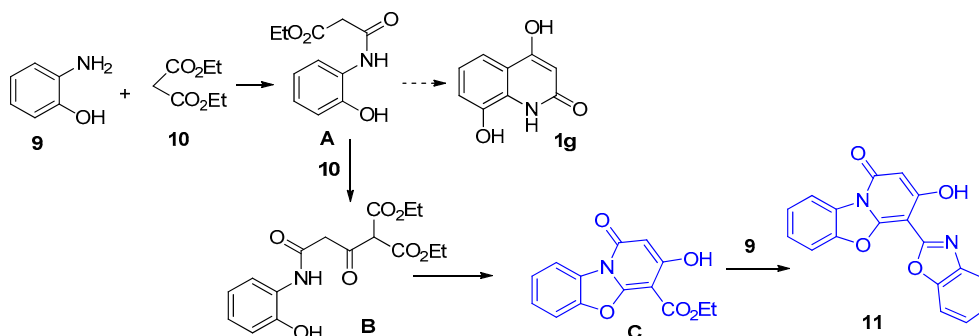
Surprisingly, on attempting to prepare 4-hydroxy-2-quinolone 1g from 2-hydroxyaniline (9) and diethyl malonate (10) in polyphosphoric acid (PPA) according to the procedure described in

reference [28], compound **11** was obtained in 80% yield (Scheme 4). Similarly, reaction of **11** with **4** under the same conditions produced compound **12** in 85% yield.



Scheme 4. Formation of compound **11** and its reaction with compound **4**.

We propose that compound **11** forms as shown in Scheme 5. The reaction of **9** with **10** presumably starts with *N*-acylation to form intermediate **A**. The expected formation of **1g** would then involve ring closure in the fashion of a Friedel-Crafts acylation. The pathway leading to **11**, on the other hand, would require Claisen condensation between **A** and a second molecule of **10** to form intermediate **B**. One of the pendant esters of **B** would then react intramolecularly with the NH and OH groups, to form the benzoxazole subunit of intermediate **C**. Reaction of the remaining ester group of **C** with a second molecule of **9** would then form the other benzoxazole unit of **11**.



Scheme 5. Proposed rationale for formation of **11**.

The NMR spectroscopic data of compound **12** (detailed in full in Table S2; see Supplementary Materials) show a broad OH, two sets of phenyl signals, and eight other proton signals, although most of the benzoxazole signals cannot be solved fully. The protons on sp^3 carbons are distinctive at $\delta = 5.55$, 4.36, and 2.85 ppm; the latter two are assigned as H-2b based on their geminal coupling constant of 17 Hz. The attached carbons appear at $\delta = 39.5$ (C-2a) and 37.35 ppm (C-2b). The C-2a gives Heteronuclear Multiple Bond Correlation (HMBC) correlation with a carbon at $\delta = 156.92$ ppm, which could be either C-1 or C-3, and is assigned based on chemical shift as C-1. Correlations within the benzoyl groups are straightforward. The structure of compound **12** was confirmed by X-ray crystallography (Figure 6).

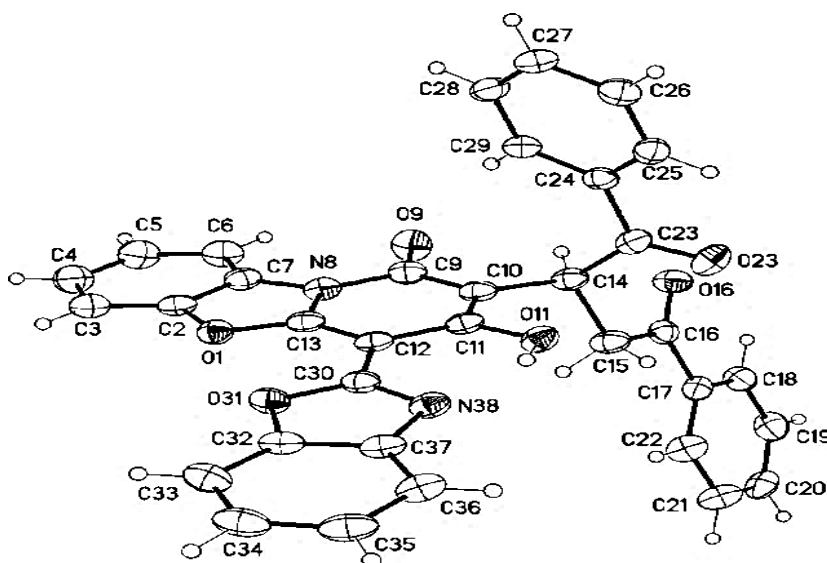


Figure 6. Molecular structure of compound **12** assigned as 2-(4-hydroxy-6-methyl-2-oxo-1,2-dihydroquinolin-3-yl)-1,4-diphenylbutane-1,4-dione.

3. Experimental

3.1. Material and Methods

Melting points were taken in open capillaries on a Gallenkamp melting point apparatus (Weiss-Gallenkamp, Loughborough, UK) and are uncorrected. The IR spectra were recorded from potassium bromide disks with a Fourier Transform Infrared (FT-IR) device (Mettler-Toledo GmbH, Giessen, Germany), Minia University. Elemental analyses were carried out at the Perkin-Elmer out with Elementar 306 (Perkin-Elmer, Walluf, Germany). NMR data were recorded on Bruker AM 400 or AV400 spectrometers (Bruker, Karlsruhe, Germany), at 400 MHz for ^1H and 100 MHz for ^{13}C . Chemical shifts were reported in ppm from tetramethylsilane using solvent resonance in $\text{DMSO}-d_6$ solutions as the internal standard. Coupling constants are stated in Hz. Correlations were established using ^1H - ^1H COSY, and ^1H - ^{13}C and ^1H - ^{15}N heteronuclear single quantum coherence (HSQC) and HMBC experiments. Mass spectra were recorded on a Finnigan MAT 312 instrument Fab 70 eV (Thermo Fisher, Bremen, Germany), Institute of Organic Chemistry, Karlsruhe University, Karlsruhe, Germany. Thin Layer Chromatography (TLC) was performed on analytical Merck 9385 silica aluminum sheets (Kieselgel 60) with $\text{P}_{f_{254}}$ indicator; TLCs were viewed at $\lambda_{\text{max}} = 254 \text{ nm}$. Elemental analyses for C, H, N were carried out with Elementar 306.

3.2. Starting Materials

1,6-Disubstituted-quinoline-2,4-(1*H*,3*H*)-diones **1a–f** were prepared according to the literature [28,29]. 2,3-Dichloropyrazine (**2**) and (*E*)-1,2-dibenzoyl ethene (**4**) (Aldrich, Munich, Germany) were used as received.

3.2.1. Reaction of **1a–f** with 2,3-Dichloropyrazine (**2**)

A suspension of 1,6-disubstituted quinoline-2,4-(1*H*,3*H*)-diones **1a–f** (2 mmol) in 10 mL dimethylformamide (DMF) was added to a solution of (*E*)-1,4-diphenylbut-2-ene-1,4-dione (**2**, 0.148 g, 1 mmol) in 15 mL DMF and 0.5 mL of triethylamine. The reaction mixture was gently refluxed for 20–25 h, until the reactants had disappeared (monitored by TLC). The resulting precipitates of **3a–f** which were obtained cold were filtered off and dried. The precipitates were recrystallized from the stated solvents.

3.2.2. 5,12-Dihydropyrazino[2,3-*c*:5,6-*c'*]difuro[2,3-*c*:4,5-*c'*]diquinoline-6,14(5*H*,12*H*)-Dione (3a)

Buff crystals (DMF/EtOH), yield: 0.256 g (65%), mp = 330–332 °C; IR (KBr): ν = 3220 (NH), 1660 (CO), 1606 cm^{-1} (Ar-C=N); $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ = 12.11 (s, 2H, NH), 7.89–7.85 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 7.52–7.48 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 7.35–7.32 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 7.23–7.19 ppm (m, 2H, Ar-H); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (100 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ = 165.2 (C=O), 160.2 (C=N), 153.4, 139.4, 138.4, 130.7 (Ar-C), 125.9, 128.4, 122.8, 115.7 (Ar-CH), 109.5 ppm (Ar-C); MS (Fab, 70 eV, %): m/z = 394 (M^+ , 27). *Anal. Calcd. for* $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{10}\text{N}_4\text{O}_4$ (394.35): C, 67.01; H, 2.56; N, 14.21. *Found*: C, 66.90; H, 2.70; N, 14.30.

3.2.3. 2,10-Dichloro-5,12-Dihydropyrazino[2,3-*c*:5,6-*c'*]difuro[2,3-*c*:4,5-*c'*]-Diquinoline-6,14(5*H*,12*H*)-Dione (3b)

Buff crystals (DMF/EtOH), yield: 0.310 g (67%), mp = 320–322 °C, IR (KBr): ν = 3210 (NH), 1665 (CO), 1612 cm^{-1} (Ar-C=N); $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ = 12.07 (s, 2H, 2NH), 7.98 (d, 2H, J = 0.7 Hz, Ar-2CH), 7.38–7.20 ppm (m, 4H, Ar-H); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (100 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ = 167.2 (C=O), 160.2 (C=N), 154.4, 139.0, 138.2 (Ar-C), 128.1, 126.9, 125.4, 120.0 (Ar-2H), 118.0, 109.4 ppm (Ar-C); MS (Fab, 70 eV, %): m/z = 464/468 (M^+ , 60/30), 443 (25), 371 (22), 137 (50). *Anal. Calcd. for* $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_8\text{Cl}_2\text{N}_4\text{O}_4$ (463.23): C, 57.04; H, 1.74; N, 12.10. *Found*: C, 57.20; H, 1.70; N, 12.20.

3.2.4. 3,11-Dichloro-5,12-Dihydropyrazino[2,3-*c*:5,6-*c'*]difuro[2,3-*c*:4,5-*c'*]diquinoline-6,14(5*H*,12*H*)-Dione (3c)

Buff crystals (DMF), yield: 0.295 g (64%), mp = 350–352 °C; IR (KBr): ν = 3230 (NH), 1663 (CO), 1620 cm^{-1} (Ar-C=N); $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ = 12.11 (s, 2H, 2NH), 7.95 (d, 2H, J = 1.2 Hz, Ar-2CH), 7.45–7.41 ppm (m, 4H, Ar-H); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (100 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ = 167.0 (C=O), 160.4 (C=N), 152.0, 138.7, 138.0, 130.6 (Ar-C), 127.0, 124.9, 122.2 (Ar-CH), 120.0, 108.2 ppm (Ar-C); MS (Fab, 70 eV, %): m/z = 464/468 (M^{+1} , 32/64), 462 (36), 443 (32), 371 (24), 137 (54). *Anal. Calcd. for* $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_8\text{Cl}_2\text{N}_4\text{O}_4$ (463.23): C, 57.04; H, 1.74; N, 12.10. *Found*: C, 57.00; H, 1.80; N, 12.15.

3.2.5. 2,10-Dibromo-5,12-Dihydropyrazino[2,3-*c*:5,6-*c'*]difuro[2,3-*c*:4,5-*c'*]diquinoline-6,14(5*H*,12*H*)-Dione (3d)

Pale yellow crystals (DMF), yield: 0.390 g (70%), mp = 310–312 °C; IR (KBr): ν = 3230 (NH), 1667 (CO), 1610 cm^{-1} (Ar-C=N); $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ = 12.43 (s, 2H, 2NH), 8.01–7.96 (m, 2H, Ar-CH), 7.75–7.72 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 7.38–7.36 ppm (m, 2H, Ar-H); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (100 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ = 166.8 (C=O), 160.4 (C=N), 150.8, 141.0, 135.5, 131.4 (Ar-C), 128.6, 127.8, 124.2 (Ar-CH), 118.2, 103.0 ppm (Ar-C); MS (Fab, 70 eV, %): m/z = 552/556 (M^+ , 34/58), 552 (100), 371 (22), 137 (50). *Anal. Calcd. for* $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_8\text{Br}_2\text{N}_4\text{O}_4$ (552.14): C, 47.86; H, 1.46; N, 10.15. *Found*: C, 47.90; H, 1.56; N, 10.25.

3.2.6. 5,12-Dihydro-3,11-Dimethylpyrazino[2,3-*c*:5,6-*c'*]difuro[2,3-*c*:4,5-*c'*]diquinoline-6,14(5*H*,12*H*)-Dione (3e)

Brown crystals (DMF/CH₃OH), yield: 0.280 g (66%), mp = 276–278 °C (decomp.), IR (KBr): ν = 3222 (NH), 1660 (CO), 1620 cm^{-1} (Ar-C=N); $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ = 12.15 (s, 2H, 2NH), 7.92 (d, 2H, J = 0.8 Hz, Ar-H), 7.45–7.30 (m, 4H, Ar-H), 2.16 ppm (s, 6H, 2CH₃); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (100 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ = 166.8 (C=O), 159.8 (C=N), 150.0 (C-O), 138.0, 137.4, 130.0, 128.2 (Ar-C), 127.8, 127.2 (Ar-CH), 125.5, 110.4 (Ar-C), 20.4 ppm (CH₃); MS (Fab, 70 eV, %): m/z 422 = (M^+ , 28), 406 (24), 370 (20), 137 (48). *Anal. Calcd. for* $\text{C}_{24}\text{H}_{14}\text{Cl}_2\text{N}_4\text{O}_4$ (422.40): C, 68.24; H, 3.34; N, 13.26. *Found*: C, 68.30; H, 3.45; N, 13.35.

3.2.7. 5,12-Dihydro-2,10-Dimethylpyrazino[2,3-*c*:5,6-*c'*]difuro[2,3-*c*:4,5-*c'*]diquinoline-6,14(5*H*,12*H*)-Dione (3f)

Brown crystals (DMF/CH₃CN), yield: 0.290 g (68%), mp 300–302 °C; IR (KBr): ν = 3225 (NH), 1665 (CO), 1630 cm^{-1} (Ar-C=N); $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ = 12.20 (s, 1H, 2NH), 7.84 (d, 2H, J = 1.2 Hz, Ar-2CH), 7.42–7.35 (m, 4H, Ar-H), 2.18 ppm (s, 6H, 2CH₃); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (100 MHz, DMSO- d_6):

δ = 166.2 (C=O), 160.0 (C=N), 152.7 (C-O), 139.6 (Ar-CH₃), 135.4, 130.4, 128.6 (Ar-C), 128.0, 127.0, 126.2 (Ar-CH), 110.4 (Ar-C), 20.2 ppm (CH₃); MS (Fab, 70 eV, %): m/z = 422 (M⁺, 28), 406 (24), 370 (20), 137 (48). *Anal. Calcd. for* C₂₄H₁₄Cl₂N₄O₄ (422.40): C, 68.24; H, 3.34; N, 13.26. *Found*: C, 68.20; H, 3.50; N, 13.32.

3.3. Reaction of **1a–f** with (*E*)-1,2-Dibenzoylthene (**4**)

A mixture of **1a–f** (1 mmol) and (*E*)-1,2-dibenzoylthene (**4**) (0.246 g, 1 mmol) in pyridine (50 mL) and 0.5 mL of triethylamine, was gently refluxed for 10–15 h, until the reactants had disappeared (monitored by TLC). The resulting precipitates of **6a–f**, which obtained on cold were filtered off and dried. The precipitates were recrystallized from the stated solvents.

3.3.1. 2-(4-Hydroxy-2-oxo-1,2-Dihydroquinolin-3-yl)-1,4-Diphenylbutane-1,4-Dione (**6a**)

Yellow crystals (DMF/EtOH), yield: 0.300 g (75%), mp = 325–327 °C, IR (KBr): ν = 3220 (NH), 3023 (Ar-CH), 3000 (Aliph-CH), 1698, 1673 (CO), 1631 (Ar-C=N), 1590 cm^{−1} (C=C); ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ = 8.01 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 2H; H-*o'*), 7.92 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H; H-5), 7.83 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 2H; H-*o*), 7.65 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 1H; H-*p'*), 7.55 (“t”, J = 7.6 Hz, 2H; H-*m'*), 7.48 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H; H-*p*), 7.46 (“t”, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H; H-7), 7.38 (“t”, J = 7.5 Hz, 2H; H-*m*), 7.23 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H; H-8), 7.14 (“t”, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H; H-6), 5.47 (dd, J = 9.6, 2.4 Hz, 1H; H- α), 4.21 (dd, J = 17.3, 9.8 Hz, 1H; H- α'), 2.82 ppm (dd, J = 17.2, 2.5 Hz, 1H; H- α'). ¹⁵N-NMR: 142.95 ppm (N-1). ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ = 198.48 (C- β), 198.31 (C- β'), 162.36 (C-2), 158.85 (C-4), 137.81, 137.01, 136.66 (C-*i*, *i'*, 8a), 132.91 (C-*p'*), 132.29 (C-*p*), 130.44 (C-7), 128.63 (C-*m'*), 128.21 (C-*m*), 127.83 (C-*o'*), 127.36 (C-*o*), 122.65 (C-5), 121.08 (C-6), 115.17, 115.06 (C-4a, 8), 111.47 (C-3), 40.41 (C- α), 37.44 ppm (C- α'). MS (Fab, 70 eV, %): m/z = 397 (M⁺, 100). *Anal. Calcd. for* C₂₅H₁₉NO₄ (397.43): C, 75.55; H, 4.82; N, 3.52. *Found*: C, 75.70; H, 4.90; N, 3.62.

3.3.2. 2-(6-Chloro-4-Hydroxy-2-oxo-1,2-Dihydroquinolin-3-yl)-1,4-Diphenylbutane-1,4-Dione (**6b**)

Pale yellow crystals (DMF/CH₃CN), yield: 0.310 g (72%), mp = 315–317 °C, IR (KBr): ν = 3230 (NH), 3010 (Ar-CH), 2803 (Aliph-CH), 1693, 1644 (CO), 1604 cm^{−1} (Ar-C=N); ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ = 12.30 (s, 1H, OH), 11.50 (s, 1H, NH), 8.00 (d, 1H, J = 7.6 Hz, Ar-H), 7.90 (d, 1H, J = 7.98 Hz, Ar-H), 7.82 (d, 1H, J = 8.0 Hz, Ar-H), 7.54–7.50 (m, 5H, Ar-H), 7.30 (t, 2H, J = 7.8 Hz, Ar-H), 7.24–7.10 (m, 3H, Ar-H), 5.50 (dd, 1H, J = 10, 2.3 Hz, CH- α), 4.18 (dd, 1H, J = 17.0, 9.9 Hz, CH₂- α), 2.80 (dd, 1H, J = 17.0, 2.6 Hz, CH₂- α'); ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ = 198.5, 198.3, 164.0 (CO), 158.0 (Ar-C), 136.8 (Ar-3C), 132.6, 132.1 (Ar-CH-*p*), 130.3 (Ar-2CH), 128.5, 128.0 (Ar-2CH-*m*), 127.8, 127.6 (Ar-2CH-*o*), 123.0 (Ar-CH-5), 120.0 (Ar-C-Cl), 115.2, 110.0 (Ar-C), 40.5 (CH₂), 37.2 ppm (CH). MS (Fab, 70 eV, %): m/z = 431/433 (M⁺₂, 23), 413 (17), 309 (14), 148 (37), 104 (100). *Anal. Calcd. for* C₂₅H₁₈ClNO₄ (431.87): C, 69.53; H, 4.20; N, 3.24. *Found*: C, 69.62; H, 4.30; N, 3.32.

3.3.3. 2-(7-Chloro-4-Hydroxy-2-oxo-1,2-Dihydroquinolin-3-yl)-1,4-Diphenylbutane-1,4-Dione (**6c**)

White crystals (DMF/CH₃CN), yield: 0.302 g (70%), mp = 340–342 °C, IR (KBr): ν = 3225 (NH), 3030 (Ar-CH), 2820 (Aliph-CH), 1690, 1650 (CO), 1612 cm^{−1} (Ar-C=N); ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ = 12.10 (s, 1H, OH), 11.40 (s, 1H, NH), 7.98 (d, 1H, J = 7.8 Hz, Ar-H), 7.80 (d, 1H, J = 8.0 Hz, Ar-H), 7.60–7.50 (m, 6H, Ar-H), 7.20 (t, 2H, J = 7.8 Hz, Ar-H), 7.18–7.12 (m, 3H, Ar-H), 5.45 (dd, 1H, J = 10, 2.3 Hz, CH- α), 4.20 (dd, 1H, J = 17.0, 9.9 Hz, CH₂- α), 2.85 ppm (dd, 1H, J = 17.0, 2.6 Hz, CH₂- α'); ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ = 198.4, 198.1, 162.4 (CO), 157.8 (Ar-C), 138.7, 137.0, 136.6 (Ar-C), 134.9, 132.9 (Ar-CH-*p*), 132.4 (Ar-2CH), 129.8, 128.9 (Ar-2CH-*m*), 128.6, 128.5 (Ar-2CH-*o*), 122.6 (Ar-CH-5), 119.5 (Ar-C-Cl), 121.3, 114.3 (Ar-C), 40.6 (CH₂), 39.0 ppm (CH). MS (Fab, 70 eV, %): m/z = 431/433 (36/60), 413 (17), 309 (14), 148 (37), 104 (100). *Anal. Calcd. for* C₂₅H₁₈ClNO₄ (431.87): C, 69.53; H, 4.20; N, 3.24. *Found*: C, 69.70; H, 4.15; N, 3.28.

3.3.4. 2-(6-Bromo-4-Hydroxy-2-oxo-1,2-Dihydroquinolin-3-yl)-1,4-Diphenylbutane-1,4-Dione (**6d**)

Pale yellow crystals (DMF/CH₃OH), yield: 0.365 g (76%), mp = 348–350 °C, IR (KBr): ν = 3230 (NH), 3010 (Ar-CH), 2803 (Aliph-CH), 1693, 1644 (CO), 1604 cm⁻¹ (Ar-C=N); ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ = 12.30 (s, 1H, OH), 11.50 (s, 1H, NH), 8.00 (d, 1H, *J* = 7.6 Hz, Ar-H), 7.90 (d, 1H, *J* = 7.98 Hz, Ar-H), 7.82 (d, 1H, *J* = 8.0 Hz, Ar-H), 7.54–7.50 (m, 5H, Ar-H), 7.30 (t, 2H, *J* = 7.8 Hz, Ar-H), 7.24–7.10 (m, 3H, Ar-H), 5.50 (dd, 1H, *J* = 10, 2.3 Hz, CH- α), 4.18 (dd, 1H, *J* = 17.0, 9.9 Hz, CH₂- α), 2.80 ppm (dd, 1H, *J* = 17.0, 2.6 Hz, CH₂- α'); ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ = 198.2, 197.6, 165.0 (CO), 158.2 (Ar-C), 138.0, 137.4, 133.0 (Ar-C), 132.4, 132.0 (Ar-CH-*p*), 130.0 (Ar-2CH), 128.8, 127.8 (Ar-2CH-*m*), 127.5, 127.0 (Ar-2CH-*o*), 122.6 (Ar-CH-5), 124.0 (Ar-C-Br), 115.0, 110.0 (Ar-C), 40.6 (CH₂), 37.0 ppm (CH). MS (Fab, 70 eV, %): *m/z* = 475/477(32/58), 442 (18), 442 (12), 390 (6), 369 (10), 358 (12), 340 (17), 328 (24), 153 (100). *Anal. Calcd. for* C₂₅H₁₈BrNO₄ (475.33): C, 63.04; H, 3.81; N, 2.94. *Found*: C, 62.96; H, 3.70; N, 3.08.

3.3.5. 2-(4-Hydroxy-7-Methyl-2-oxo-1,2-Dihydroquinolin-3-yl)-1,4-Diphenylbutane-1,4-Dione (**6e**)

Pale yellow crystals (DMF/EtOH), yield: 0.320 g (77%), mp 352–354 °C; IR (KBr): ν = 3230 (NH), 3010 (Ar-CH), 2890 (Aliph-CH), 1695, 1660 (CO), 1620 cm⁻¹ (Ar-C=N); ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ = 11.35 (s, 1H; NH), 10.77 (b, 1H; OH), 8.01 (dd, 2H, *J* = 8.5, 1.3 Hz; H-*o'*), 7.81 (d, 2H, *J* = 7.3 Hz; H-*o*), 7.73 (bs, 1H; H-5), 7.65 (t, 1H, *J* = 7.4 Hz; H-*p'*), 7.55 ("t", 2H, *J* = 7.6 Hz; H-*m'*), 7.47 (t, 1H, *J* = 7.3 Hz; H-*p*), 7.38 ("t", 2H, *J* = 7.6 Hz; H-*m*), 7.29 (dd, 1H, *J* = 8.4, 1.3 Hz; H-7), 7.14 (d, 1H, *J* = 8.3 Hz; H-8), 5.46 (dd, 1H, *J* = 9.7, 3.1 Hz; H- α), 4.19 (dd, 1H, *J* = 17.3, 9.8 Hz; H- α'), 2.82 (dd, 1H, *J* = 17.3, 3.1 Hz; H- α'), 2.31 ppm (s, 3H; H-6a); ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ = 198.46, 198.31 (C- β , β'), 162.21 (C-2), 158.27 (C-4), 137.81, 137.01 (C-*i*, *i'*), 136.66 (C-8a), 132.92 (C-*p'*), 132.26 (C-*p*), 131.66 (C-7), 130.10 (C-6), 128.63 (C-*m'*), 128.19 (C-*m*), 127.83 (C-*o'*), 127.34 (C-*o*), 122.13 (C-5), 115.12 (C-8), 114.75 (C-4a), 111.68 (C-3), 40.46 (C- α), 37.45 (C- α'), 20.59 ppm (C-6a); ¹⁵N-NMR (40.55 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ = 142.1 ppm (N-1). MS (Fab, 70 eV, %): *m/z* = 411 = (M⁺, 40), 393 (16), 153 (100). *Anal. Calcd. for* C₂₆H₂₁NO₄ (411.46): C, 75.90; H, 5.14; N, 3.40. *Found*: C, 76.10; H, 5.24; N, 3.50.

3.3.6. 2-(4-Hydroxy-6-Methyl-2-oxo-1,2-Dihydroquinolin-3-yl)-1,4-Diphenylbutane-1,4-Dione (**6f**)

Yellow crystals (DMF/H₂O), yield: 0.320 g (77%), mp = 282–284 °C, IR (KBr): ν = 3226 (NH), 3012 (Ar-CH), 2860 (Aliph-CH), 1690, 1656 (CO), 1610 cm⁻¹ (Ar-C=N); ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ = 12.10 (s, 1H, OH), 11.70 (s, 1H, NH), 7.98 (d, 1H, *J* = 7.7 Hz, Ar-H), 7.86 (d, 1H, *J* = 8.00 Hz, Ar-H), 7.80 (d, 1H, *J* = 7.8 Hz, Ar-H), 7.62–7.55 (m, 5H, Ar-H), 7.28 (t, 2H, *J* = 8.0 Hz, Ar-H), 7.30–7.24 (m, 3H, Ar-H), 5.48 (dd, 1H, *J* = 10.0, 2.4 Hz, CH- α), 4.22 (dd, 1H, *J* = 17.0, 9.9 Hz, CH₂- α), 2.82 (dd, 1H, *J* = 17.0, 2.6 Hz, CH₂- α'), 2.20 ppm (s, 3H, CH₃); ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ = 198.0, 197.6, 163.0 (CO), 158.2 (Ar-C), 136.8, 135.4, 135.0 (Ar-C), 132.4, 132.0 (Ar-CH-*p*), 131.5, 130.0 (Ar-2CH-*m*), 128.9 (Ar-2CH), 127.8, 127.6 (Ar-2CH-*o*), 123.0 (Ar-CH-5), 120.0 (Ar-C-Cl), 115.2, 110.0 (Ar-C), 40.5 (CH₂), 37.2 (CH), 21.2 ppm (CH₃). MS (Fab, 70 eV, %): *m/z* = 411 (M⁺, 42), 393 (10), 153 (100). *Anal. Calcd. for* C₂₆H₂₁NO₄ (411.46): C, 75.90; H, 5.14; N, 3.40. *Found*: C, 76.00; H, 5.22; N, 3.30.

3.3.7. 4-(Benzo[*d*]oxazol-2-yl)-3-Hydroxy-1*H*-Benzo[4,5]oxazolo[3,2-*a*]pyridine-1-one (**11**)

Buff crystals (DMF/CH₃CN), yield: 0.255 g (80%), mp = 270–272 °C, IR (KBr): ν = 3030 (Ar-CH), 2860 (Aliph-CH), 1656 (CO), 1610 cm⁻¹ (Ar-C=N). ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ = 12.90 (s, 1H, OH), 8.40 (dd, 1H, *J* = 7.0 Hz, Ar-H), 8.00 (d, 2H, *J* = 7.3 Hz; Ar-H), 7.96 (m, 2H, *J* = 7.6 Hz; Ar-H), 7.92 (m, 1H, *J* = 8.2 Hz; Ar-H), 7.84 (m; 1H, Ar-H), 7.80 (m; 1H, Ar-H), 5.55 ppm (dd, 1H, *J* 7.5, 1.2 Hz; Ar-H). ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ = 165.4 (CO), 160.0 (CH) 153.0, 149.8 (Ar-2C) 148.3, 147.0 (Ar-2C) 138.3 (Ar-C) 126.6, 126.3 (Ar-2CH) 124.41, 125.31, 124.24 (Ar-3CH) 123.7 (Ar-CH), 118.5, 116.2 (Ar-2C), 111.4 (Ar-CH), 110.2 (Ar-CH), 104.2 ppm (Ar-CH). MS (Fab, 70 eV, %): *m/z* = 318 (M⁺, 100), 200 (30), 118 (75). *Anal. Calcd. for* C₁₈H₁₀N₂O₄ (318.29): C, 67.93; H, 3.17; N, 8.80. *Found*: C, 68.10; H, 3.25; N, 8.90.

3.3.8. (4-(Benzo[d]oxazol-2-yl)-3-Hydroxy-1-oxo-1H-Benzo[4,5]oxazolo[3,2-a]pyridin-2-yl)-1,4-Diphenylbutane-1,4-Dione (**12**)

White crystals (DMF/EtOH), yield: 0.472 g (85%), mp = 278–280 °C, IR (KBr): ν = 3010 (Ar-CH), 2895 (Aliph-CH), 1665 (CO), 1620 cm^{-1} (Ar-C=N); $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ = 13.16 (b, 1H; OH), 8.45 (dd, 1H, J = 7.0, 2.0 Hz; H-9), 8.03 (d, 2H, J = 7.3 Hz; H- o/o'), 7.95 (d, 2H, J = 7.6 Hz; H- o'/o), 7.90 (bd, 1H, J = 8.2 Hz; H-6), 7.86 (m, 1H; H-7'), 7.80 (h, 1H; H-4'), 7.66 (t, 1H, J = 7.3 Hz; H- p/p'), 7.56 ("t", 2H, J = 7.6 Hz; H- m/m'), 7.54 (m, 1H; H-7), 7.52 (m, 1H; H-8), 7.49 (t, 1H, J = 7.3 Hz; H- p'/p), 7.43 (m, 2H; H-5', 6'), 7.41 ("t", 2H, J = 7.3 Hz; H- m'/m), 5.55 (dd, 1H, J = 10.1, 2.9 Hz; H-2a), 4.36 (dd, 1H, J = 17.4, 10.2 Hz; H-2b), 2.85 ppm (dd, 1H, J = 17.2, 2.6 Hz; H-2b); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (100 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ = 198.58, 197.93 (C-2b', 2c), 159.67 (C-3), 156.92 (C-1), 152.93 (C-4a), 149.58 (C-2'), 148.62 (C-7a'), 146.99 (C-5a), 138.39 (C-3a'), 136.98, 136.37 (C- i, i'), 132.94, 132.49 (C- p, p'), 128.66, 128.41 (C- m, m'), 127.85, 127.55 (C- o, o'), 126.86, 126.53 (C-7, 9a), 125.41, 125.31, 125.24 (C-5', 6', 8), 123.86 (C-2), 118.38 (C-4'), 115.92 (C-9), 111.24 (C-6), 110.83 (C-7'), 103.22 (C-4), 39.5 (C-2a), 37.35 ppm (C-2b). MS (Fab, 70 eV, %): m/z = 554 (M^+ , 40), 449 (25), 154 (100). Anal. Calcd. for $\text{C}_{34}\text{H}_{22}\text{N}_2\text{O}_6$ (554.15): C, 73.64; H, 4.00; N, 5.05. Found: C, 73.69; H, 4.05; N, 5.11.

3.4. Crystal Structure Determinations

The single-crystal X-ray diffraction study were carried out on a Bruker D8 Venture diffractometer (company, city, state abbr. if USA, country) with Photon100 detector at 123(2) K using Cu-K α radiation (λ = 1.54178 Å. Direct methods (SHELXS-97 for **6f**) [30] or dual space/intrinsic methods (SHELXT for **12**) [31] were used for structure solution and refinement was carried out using SHELXL-2014 (full-matrix least-squares on F^2 ; version, company, city, state abbr. if USA, country) [31]. Hydrogen atoms were localized by difference electron density determination and refined using a riding model (H(N,O)free). Semi-empirical absorption corrections were applied.

6f: colourless crystals, $\text{C}_{26}\text{H}_{21}\text{NO}_4$, M_r = 411.44, crystal size 0.16 \times 0.08 \times 0.06 mm, triclinic, space group $P-1$ (No. 2), a = 11.1823(3) Å, b = 14.3827(4) Å, c = 15.3460(4) Å, α = 67.695(1)°, β = 70.666(1)°, γ = 68.389(1)°, V = 2069.77(10) Å³, Z = 4, ρ = 1.320 Mg/m^{-3} , $\mu(\text{Cu-K}\alpha)$ = 0.72 mm^{-1} , $F(000)$ = 864, $2\theta_{\text{max}}$ = 144.2°, 28,579 reflections, of which 8117 were independent (R_{int} = 0.035), 577 parameters, 5 restraints, R_1 = 0.043 (for 6749 $I > 2\sigma(I)$), wR_2 = 0.112 (all data), S = 1.01, largest diff. peak/hole = 0.37/−0.50 $\text{e}\text{\AA}^{-3}$.

12: colourless crystals, $\text{C}_{34}\text{H}_{22}\text{N}_2\text{O}_6$, M_r = 554.53, crystal size 0.22 \times 0.09 \times 0.03 mm, triclinic, space group $P-1$ (No. 2), a = 8.2672(2) Å, b = 11.3140(3) Å, c = 13.7326(3) Å, α = 91.721(1)°, β = 96.833(1)°, γ = 92.198(1)°, V = 1273.64(5) Å³, Z = 2, ρ = 1.446 Mg/m^{-3} , $\mu(\text{Cu-K}\alpha)$ = 0.82 mm^{-1} , $F(000)$ = 576, $2\theta_{\text{max}}$ = 144.4°, 18,981 reflections, of which 4987 were independent (R_{int} = 0.037), 382 parameters, 1 restraint, R_1 = 0.048 (for 4212 $I > 2\sigma(I)$), wR_2 = 0.127 (all data), S = 1.03, largest diff. peak/hole = 0.35/−0.25 $\text{e}\text{\AA}^{-3}$. CCDC 1,913,026 (**6f**), and 1,913,027 (**12**) contain the supplementary crystallographic data for this paper. These data can be obtained free of charge from The Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre via www.ccdc.cam.ac.uk/data_request/cif.

4. Conclusions

Reaction of 1,6-disubstituted-4-hydroxy-quinolin-2-ones with 2,3-dichloropyrazine, catalyzed by triethylamine, furnished 5:12-dihydropyrazino-[2,3- $c:5,6-c'$]difuro[2,3- $c:4,5-c'$]diquinoline-6,14(5H,12H)-diones, by an apparent $\text{S}_{\text{N}}\text{Ar}/\text{ANRORC}$ sequence. Reaction of the same quinolones with (*E*)-dibenzoyl ethene led to conjugate addition without cyclization. Reaction of 2-hydroxyaniline with diethyl malonate led unexpectedly to 4-(benzo-*d*]oxazol-2-yl)-3-hydroxy-1H-[4,5]oxazolo-[3,2-*a*]pyridine-1-one, which also underwent conjugate addition to dibenzoyl ethene.

Supplementary Materials: The following are available online at <http://www.mdpi.com/1420-3049/24/20/3782/s1>, Table S1. NMR spectroscopic data of compound **6f** and Table S2. NMR spectroscopic data of compound **12**.

Author Contributions: A.A.A. (suggesting the idea, writing and revision), A.A.H. and N.K.M. review and editing), S.B. (revision), L.E.A.E.-H. (methodology), M.P. and M.N. (X-ray analysis) and A.B.B. (NMR analysis).

Funding: The authors thank Egyptian Mission, Ministry of higher education, Egypt for its financial support to Mrs Lamiaa E. Abd El-Haleem during her accommodation in Institute für Technology, Karlsruhe, Germany. The authors also thank the DFG Foundation for providing Prof Ashraf A. Aly, one-month fellowship enabling him to carry out the compounds analysis in Karlsruhe Institute of Technology, Karlsruhe, Germany in July–August 2019.

Acknowledgments: The NMR spectrometer at Florida Institute of Technology was purchased with the assistance of the U.S. National Science Foundation (CHE 03 42251).

Conflicts of Interest: The authors declare no conflict of interest.

References

1. Mizuta, M.; Kanamori, H. Mutagenic activities of dictamnine and g-fagarine from *Dictamni radices* cortex (Rutaceae). *Mutat. Res. Lett.* **1985**, *144*, 221–225. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
2. Zuo, Y.; Pu, J.; Chen, G.; Shen, W.; Wang, B. Study on the activity and mechanism of skimmianine against human non-small cell lung cancer. *Nat. Prod. Res.* **2019**, *33*, 759–762. [\[CrossRef\]](#) [\[PubMed\]](#)
3. Claerhout, S.; Sharma, S.; Skold, C.; Cavaluzzo, C.; Sandstrom, A.; Larhed, M.; Thirumal, M.; Parmar, V.S.; Van der Eycken, E.V. Synthesis of functionalized furopyrazines as restricted dipeptidomimetics. *Tetrahedron* **2012**, *68*, 3019–3029. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
4. Pesci, E.C.; Milbank, J.B.J.; Pearson, J.P.; McKnight, S.; Kende, A.S.; Greenberg, E.P.; Iglewski, B.H. Quinolone signaling in the cell-to-cell communication system of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* **1999**, *96*, 11229–11234. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
5. McGrath, S.; Wade, D.S.; Pesci, E.C. Dueling quorum sensing systems in *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* control the production of the *Pseudomonas* quinolone signal (PQS). *FEMS Microbiol. Lett.* **2004**, *230*, 27–34. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
6. Diggle, S.P.; Gardner, A.; West, S.A.; Griffin, A.S. Evolutionary theory of bacterial quorum sensing: When is a signal not a signal? *Phil. Trans. R. Soc. B* **2007**, *362*, 1241–1249. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
7. Dulcey, C.E.; Dekimpe, V.; Fauvelle, D.-A.; Milot, S.; Groleau, M.-C.; Doucet, N.; Rahme, L.G.; Lépine, F.; Déziel, E. The end of an old hypothesis: The *Pseudomonas* signalling molecules 4-hydroxy-2-alkylquinolines derive from fatty acids, not 3-ketofatty acids. *Chem. Biol.* **2013**, *20*, 1481–1491. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
8. Wu, Y.; Seyedsayamdost, M.R. Synergy and target promiscuity drive structural divergence in bacterial alkylquinolone biosynthesis. *Cell Chem. Biol.* **2017**, *24*, 1437–1444. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
9. Burden, D.A.; Osheroff, N. Mechanism of action of eukaryotic topoisomerase II and drugs targeted to the enzyme. *Biochim. Biophys. Acta.* **1998**, *1400*, 139–154. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
10. Dang, Z.; Yang, Y.; Ji, R.; Zhang, S. Synthesis and antibacterial activity of novel fluoroquinolones containing substituted piperidines. *Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett.* **2007**, *17*, 4523–4526. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
11. Shindikar, A.V.; Viswanathan, C.L. Novel fluoroquinolones: Design, synthesis, and in vivo activity in mice against *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* H37Rv. *Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett.* **2005**, *15*, 1803–1806. [\[CrossRef\]](#) [\[PubMed\]](#)
12. Andriole, V.T. The quinolones: Past, present, and future. *Clin. Infect. Dis.* **41 Suppl** **2005**, *2*, 113–119. [\[CrossRef\]](#) [\[PubMed\]](#)
13. Zhang, S.-L.; Huang, Z.-S.; An, L.-K.; Bu, X.-Z.; Ma, L.; Li, Y.-M.; Chan, A.S.C.; Gu, L.-Q. Synthesis of Zwitter-ionic 4-hydroxycoumarin derivatives through a unique reaction of 4-hydroxycoumarins with *p*-benzoquinone and pyridine. *Org. Lett.* **2004**, *6*, 4853–4855. [\[CrossRef\]](#) [\[PubMed\]](#)
14. Aly, A.A.; El-Sheref, E.M.; Mourad, A.F.E.; Bakheet, M.E.M.; Bräse, S.; Nieger, M. One-pot synthesis of 2,3-bis-(4-hydroxy-2-oxo-1,2-dihydroquinolin-3-yl)succinates and arylmethyle-bis-3,3'-quinoline-2-ones. *Chem. Pap.* **2019**, *73*, 27–37. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
15. Aly, A.A.; Ramadan, M.; El-Reedy, A.A.M. Reactions of 4-hydroxyquinolin-2(1H)-ones with acenaphthoquinone: Synthesis of new 1,2-dihydroacenaphthylene-spiro-tetrakis-(4-hydroxy-quinolin-2(1H)-ones). *J. Heterocycl. Chem.* **2019**, *56*, 642–645. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
16. Aly, A.A.; El-Sheref, E.M.; Mourad, A.-F.E.; Brown, A.B.; Bräse, S.; Bakheet, M.E.M.; Nieger, M. Synthesis of spiro[indoline-3,4'-pyrano[3,2-c]quinolone]-3'-carbonitriles. *Monatsh. Chem.* **2018**, *149*, 635–644. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
17. El-Sheref, E.M.; Aly, A.A.; Mourad, A.-F.E.; Brown, A.B.; Bräse, S.; Bakheet, M.E.M. Synthesis of pyrano[3,2-c]quinoline-4-carboxylates and 2-(4-oxo-1,4-dihydroquinolin-3-yl)fumarates. *Chem. Pap.* **2018**, *72*, 181–190. [\[CrossRef\]](#)

18. El-Sheref, E.M.; Aly, A.A.; Ameen, M.A.; Brown, A.B. New 4-(1,2,3-triazolo)quinolin-2(1H)-ones via Cu-catalyzed [3+2] cycloaddition. *Monatsh. Chem.* **2019**, *150*, 747–756. [CrossRef]
19. Aly, A.A.; El-Sheref, E.M.; Bakheet, M.E.M.; Mourad, M.A.E.; Bräse, S.; Ibrahim, M.A.A.; Nieger, M.; Garvalov, B.K.; Dalby, K.N.; Kaoud, T.S. Design, synthesis and biological evaluation of fused naphthofuro[3,2-c]quinoline-6,7,12-triones and pyrano[3,2-c]quinoline- 6,7,8,13-tetraones derivatives as ERK inhibitors with efficacy in BRAF-mutant melanoma. *Bioorg. Chem.* **2019**, *82*, 290–305. [CrossRef]
20. Aly, A.A.; El-Sheref, E.M.; Bakheet, M.E.M.; Mourad, M.A.E.; Brown, A.B.; Bräse, S.; Nieger, M.; Ibrahim, M.A.A. Synthesis of novel 1,2-bis-quinolinyl-1,4-naphthoquinones: ERK2 inhibition, cytotoxicity and molecular docking studies. *Bioorg. Chem.* **2018**, *81*, 700–712. [CrossRef]
21. Spartan '18, Wavefunction, Inc.: Irvine, CA, USA. Available online: <http://downloads.wavefun.com/Spartan18Brochure.pdf> (accessed on 21 October 2019).
22. Endres, A.H.; Schaffroth, M.; Paulus, F.; Reiss, H.; Wadepohl, H.; Rominger, F.; Krämer, R.; Bunz, U.H.F. Coronene-containing *N*-heteroarenes: 13 rings in a row. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2016**, *138*, 1792–1795. [CrossRef] [PubMed]
23. Bisballe, N.; Hedidi, M.; Demmer, C.S.; Chevallier, S.; Roisnel, T.; Dorcet, V.; Halauko, Y.S.; Ivashkevich, O.A.; Matulis, V.E.; Bentabed-Ababsa, G.; et al. Functionalization of oxazolo[4,5-*b*]pyrazines by deprotometallation. *Eur. J. Org. Chem.* **2018**, *2018*, 3904–3913. [CrossRef]
24. Lont, P.J.; van der Plas, H.C.; Verbeek, A.J. Ring transformations in reactions of heterocyclic halogeno compounds with nucleophiles (XXV). *Recl Trav. Chim. Pays-Bas* **1978**, *91*, 949–957. [CrossRef]
25. Van der Plas, H.C. The S_N(ANRORC) mechanism: A new mechanism for nucleophilic substitution. *Acc. Chem Res.* **1978**, *11*, 462–468. [CrossRef]
26. Van der Plas, H.C. Degenerate ring transformations of heterocyclic compounds. *Adv. Heterocycl Chem.* **1999**, *74*, 1–253.
27. Rusinov, G.L.; Slepukhin, P.A.; Charusin, V.N.; Chupakhin, O.N. 2,3-Dichloro-1-alkyl- pyrazinium tetrafluoroborates: The synthesis and reactions with nucleophiles. *Mendeleev Commun.* **2001**, *11*, 78–80. [CrossRef]
28. Rao, V.S.; Darbarwar, M. One pot synthesis of 7-[1,2-dihydro-4-hydroxy-1-methyl/phenyl-2-oxo-3-quinolinyl]-5,7-dihydro-5-methyl/phenyl-6H-[1]-benzo-pyrano-[3,2-*c*]quinolin-6-ones. *Synth. Commun.* **1988**, *18*, 2267–2272. [CrossRef]
29. Buckle, D.R.; Cantello, B.C.C.; Smith, H.; Spicer, B.A. 4-Hydroxy-3-nitro-2-quinolones and related compounds as inhibitors of allergic reactions. *J. Med. Chem.* **1975**, *18*, 726–732. [CrossRef]
30. Sheldrick, G.M. A short history of SHELX. *Acta. Crystallogr.* **2008**, *A64*, 112–122. [CrossRef]
31. Sheldrick, G.M. SHELXT: Integrated space-group and crystal-structure determination. *Acta. Crystallogr.* **2015**, *A71*, 3–8. [CrossRef]

Sample Availability: Samples of the compounds are not available from the authors.



© 2019 by the authors. Licensee MDPI, Basel, Switzerland. This article is an open access article distributed under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).